NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1895.-TWELVE PAGES.

### CAMPOS SAID TO BE ROUTED.

INSURGENTS REPORT THAT HIS FORCE WAS DESTROYED AT BAYAMO.

GENERAL HIMSELF WOUNDED-MACEO'S RE-

London, July 22.-"The Times" to-morrow will orint a Havana dispatch saying that, according Campos's force was completely destroyed in the hattle near Bayamo. General Campos and half dozen others of his best-mounted officers alone escaped. General Campos vas wounded.

The report of the capture of Antonio Maceo, the insurgent chief, according to the same aurity, is not true. The officers with General apps, the dispatch says, display much disconver his conduct of the operations.

ZAYAS'S BAND DISPERSED. SEPORTS OF GOULET'S DEATH AT VALENZUELA CONFIRMED-CAMPOS TO OPERATE

AT BAYAMO. July 22 .- A dispatch from Governor Laque, of the Province of Santa Clara, reports that tenant Teruel, at the head of two combined ns of troops, has engaged in battle and dis pturing a quantity of arms, provisions, etc. It is slieved that a number of the rebels were killed. It is now positively known that the insurgent eader Alfonso Goulet was killed in the recent bat-

General Martinez Campos has concentrated 5,000 ops at Bayamo, and will begin active operations tinst the insurgents in that vicinity at once. The Spanish mail steamers plying between Havana and New-York have been ordered to charge half the former amount of freightage on sugars, the reduction to go into effect immediately.

PROGRESS OF THE GUERILLA WARFARE. MINOR ENGAGEMENTS BETWEEN THE SPANISH FORCES AND THE INSURGENTS.

Santingo de Cuba, July 12, via Key West, Fla., etween the rebels under Victoriano Garcia and the Spaniards under General Barcia Navarro, at a place led El Avispero, sixteen miles from this city. The Spaniards had a hard time, as the position taken by the Cubans was most advantageous for m, as from where they were they could fire disible for the soldiers to reach them. Spanlards had about twenty-five killed and one hundred and twenty-four wounded. The Government officers were unable to ascertain whether the rebels lost any men or not.

It is said here that Commander Garrido and Cap-Enrique Lescaille (the latter a Cuban by birth) have been committing all kinds of atrocities in the district of Guantanamo, even murdering and women. General Bazan dishonored Lescalle, by taking from him his captaincy. Now, it appears that General Salcedo, who went to Guantanamo, on the 4th inst., returned to him his comas captain, and brought him to Santiago During General Salcedo's stay in Guantanamo he went to the country with a column with the rebels in Yateras. The insurgents had six killed and a few wounded; the Spaniards had two officers dangerously wounded, two soldiers killed and five wounded. The people of Guantanamo come to this city by hundreds for safety.

The emigration from this city is great. Every steamer leaving this port carries many families. majority of them are going to San Domingo

The American Railway Company, of this city, has

obtained a license from the Government to build two new branches. The line crosses many places where the insurgents abound, and the latter, it is not the line of the line of

DISSATISFIED WITH CAMPOS IN SPAIN. Madrid, July 22.-The newspapers here display illbecause of the action of General Martinez Campos in frequently exposing himself in engage ith the Cuban insurgents. The papers als demn the lenient policy of General Campos and his leaning toward Cuban autonomy. The public shares largely the views of the press, and all ask the Government adopt stern and decisive measures for the suppression of the insurrection. is a popular demand, backed by the military jour mals, that the Government send Generals Weyler and Polavieja to co-operate with General Campos Both of these generals were noted for their severity in past Cuban rebellions. If General Campos malter no opposition, they may be sent to Cuba.

A STORY OF FILIBUSTERING DENIED. Fernandina, Fla., July 22.-The dispatch sent out by the concern calling itself the Chicago Associated Press, stating that the yacht Emma B. and others are soon to take flibustering expeditions from the East Florida coast, caused a wide smile to spread over the face of Fernandina people. The story is is only 30 feet long, draws 21/2 feet and is a poo scaboat. The other yacht mentioned is probably the Minim, which is but little larger. Neither is much more than a good-sized boat. The only effective work either could do for the Cuban cause would be to slip out of Amelia River and put arms and ammunition aboard of some larger vessel out at sea.

## CASHIER WALDEN'S FLIGHT.

HE IS BELIEVED TO HAVE SAILED FOR AUSTRA

LIA-THE BANK CLOSED tford, July 22 .- John L. Walden, the d ing treasurer of the Dime Savings Bank of Willitic, who left that city on Thursday, is believed to have sailed from New-York for Australia irday. Assistant Superintendent Fred D. Hine, of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, is investigating his departure. The bank vaults were opened this morning, and the exact shortage was found to be \$55,500, as follows: Railroad bonds, \$11,000; mort-Eage, \$5,500; money procured to pay depositors, \$5,000; cash shortage, \$4,400. The mortgage was fiven in part payment for the land upon which

len's new house stands. At a meeting of the incorporators of the bank his afternoon, four of the eight incorporators Balified as follows: E. A. Buck, John Scott, Denis Shea and Marshall Tilden. Edwin A. Buck was ected president; John Scott, vice-president, and B. N. Holmes treasurer. President Buck was un-the President Buck was un-the President Buck was un-Willimantic, Conn., July 22.-The doors of the me Savings Bank remained closed this morning 10 o'clock, the usual hour for opening. For an ore the time of opening depositors, day notices for the withdrawal of their de-had expired, waited anxiously in front of the Shortly after 10 this notice was posted closed for examination." The dep

around for several hours, saying bitter things At 9 o'clock the trustees met in the bank for the pose of electing new officials.

bank.

not known who is surety on Walden's bond,
not known who is surety on Walden's bond,
annot be found, but it is supposed that his
f. Henry Walden, of New-York, and the
f. Risley, were on his bond. As Risley is
und Walden's brother has no property in this
the bond is worthless.

cisco, July 22.-Fire started on the fourth the Utica gold mine at Angel's Camp, Cala-

### PRINCETON STUDENTS SAFE. WIND LIKE A CANNON SHOT. AGAIN THE DEFENDER WINS.

THE EXPLORING PARTY HAS HAD NO TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS.

MESSAGES FROM SEVERAL OF THE STUDENTS AND FROM PROFESSOR HATCHER-A GEN-

Philadelphia, July 22-Apprehension in this city for the safety of the Princeton student geological exploring party was dispelled to-day by the receipt Pease, a member of the party, by his parents in this and have had no trouble from the Indians,

and this morning received the following postal card from their son, dated Dubois, Wyo., July 14
"Am going through to Yellowstone Park, where we man and I return to Chicago, via Northern Pacific the same time as formerly expected. Am very well and we have to cross through it. Don't worry about the Hannock Indian troubles. They are seventy-five miles from here; but we are daily leaving them far behind. Goodby till Friday."

Princeton, N. J., July 22.-Letters were received here to-day by Professor Scott and Mrs. Hatcher, written from Dubois by Professor Hatcher, and movements of the Princeton geological expedition reported to be captured by the Bannock Indians. It is now thought that the report is unfounded

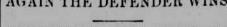
THE SHIP SINTRAM HIT BY A SQUALL, WITH QUEER RESULTS.

HER UPPER SPARS CARRIED AWAY IN A BLOW WHICH DID NOT REACH THE DECK-EVEN

The ship Sintram, of Freeport, Me., Captain M. A. Woodside, consigned to M. F. Pickering & Co., with a general cargo, 135 days from Hong 23, when 108 days out. On that day, about 11 a, m., she was jogging along slowly in latitude 8 north and longitude 42 west, with all sails set in a four-knot breeze, two points off the starboard the northeast trade winds. The previous day had been cloudy, with rain showers, but on June 23 there were only a few "mare's tails" to be seen

Suddenly from astern, as if from a clear sky. came a great puff of wind that scunded like a cannon shot. It swept away the mizzentopmast and all attached, and the fore and main topgalthe braces and left the yards swinging free.

telling the story, "everything fell inboard, and, deckhouse and pinned in the first and second mates until the debris was cleared away. Fortunately it was Sunday and none of the men were aloft at work, and no one was hurt. After all hands had been called and the wreckage cleared away, repairs were begun. Spare spars and yards took the places of the old ones, and in ten days the Sintram was shipshape again with the exception of her mizzentopmast, which could not be replaced, and a jury mast was rigged up to upply the deficiency."
Captain Woodside said that it was the most



OUTCLASSES THE VIGILANT.

TWO KINDS OF WIND AND NO WIND AT ALL MADE THE RACE.

GUESTS OF THE YACHT CLUB AND SPECTATORS

RACE WAS SAILED AND DRIFTED-

performance is read abroad it will probably cause sensation far different from that experienced by those who witnesed it. Her maragers, who were elated with the result of her first venture in her capacity as a racer, laid out a programme,

one number of which was to beat the first per

formance, and this number, as well as all the

rest, was carried out fully, completely, and with

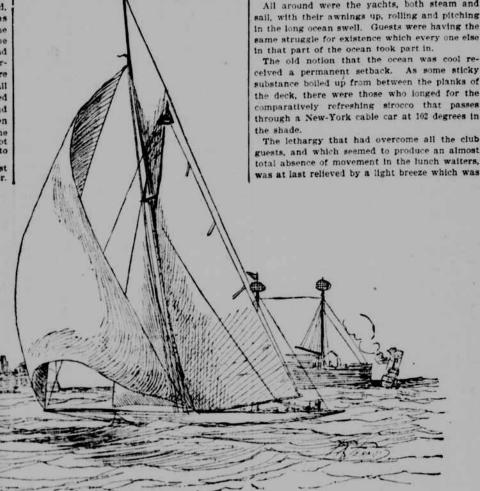
son of rest that was total unrest. It was impossible to stay in one spot more than five minutes. Just as soon as my lady Blanche secured a comparatively-but not excessively-comfortable campstool in the grateful shade of the Captain's cabin, the steamer turned round in such a way that the blazing sun beat down upon her with oppressive violence. When it struck her parasol one could hear the elegant trifle creak till the silk seemed about to snap and rip. The yellow shoes and extended hatbrim rose languidly to seek some other shelter. But it was of no use. The yachts in the race were tacking and this caused the whole disturbance, or at least most of it. There was no rest for the saint. giving battle to the heat in a lower and more secluded region between decks, where the action of the beertap dieth not, and where the fire is partly quenched Not a cloud appeared to temper the general

blaze to the unscreened lamb, and down on the competing Vigilant, when the Cepheus came near, one of the men was seen making signs that indicated thirst. But nothing was thrown by Mr. Dives, of the New-York Yacht Club, to this nautical Lazarus to allay his internal fires; perhaps because the reception of any further ballast on board, even if only of a liquid kind,

All around were the yachts, both steam and sail, with their awnings up, rolling and pitching in the long ocean swell. Guests were having the same struggle for existence which every one else

The old notion that the ocean was cool received a permanent setback. As some sticky substance boiled up from between the planks of the deck, there were those who longed for the comparatively refreshing sirocco that passes through a New-York cable car at 102 degrees in

guests, and which seemed to produce an almost total absence of movement in the lunch waiters, was at last relieved by a light breeze which was



ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move into the Jackson Hole country at a moment's notice. The Indians there are increasing in numbers rapidly and a general uprising is feared.

Princeton students who were reported to have THIRTY REPORTED KILLED. the present welfare of the college boys. Both of ert F. Little, jr., Princeton, '96, whose home is at to at No 62 Wall-st. It said:

Fort Washakie, July 21.—No truth in the report Nothing known here. KRAMER, Commandant. Mr. Little received an interesting letter from his marked July 15 at Dubois, and at Fort Washakie on July 16. The letter says in part:

on July 16. The letter says in part:

We are going to Yellowstone Park. There are only two trails from here, and it is impossible to take the wagons. We therefore have to hire a pack train. One trail is the longer, but well marked and good riding; but as we would have to pass through 500 Indians on the warpath, we will have to take the other. They are Blackfeet and Bannocks, and I suppose you have heard all about it before this. Only two parties have ever been over the other trail, and the last one was five years ago. It is over the wildest region in the world, and we have had to hire two old woodsmen to keep us from getting lost.

F. W. Otheman, father of E. R. Otheman, who was graduated from Princeton College last month, is the senior member of the firm of Otheman, Dyer

is the senior member of the firm of Otherman, Dyer & Southwick, wholesale woollen merchants, of No. 22 White-st., and lives at No. 41 East Fifty-thirdst. Yesterday he, too, sent a telegram to the Army post commander at Fort Wasbakie. The reply reached Mr. Otheman yesterday afternoon, a duplicate copy also being sent to A. J. Milbank, of the New-York Consolidated Milk Co., father of Albert

the party. It said:
Last information from Princeton students directed the sending of their mail to Mammoth,
Hot Springs, Yellowstone Park, and stated that
they would return through this post not later than
July 28. If the party is in the Park they are in
no danger.

KRAMER, commanding.

# WARNED AGAINST THURMAN.

THE USE TO WHICH BRICE'S FRIEND SMALLEY PUT A RIVAL'S LIST OF NAMES.

Columbus, Ohio, July 22 (Special).-The officers of the Democratic State Executive Committee who are Democratic State Central Committee, who is one o broken out in another open row. The facts in the case, which developed to-day, indicate that the Brice men are alarmed over the situation. Hereto fore they have pretended that they had no concer over the activity of A. W. Thurman, chairman, and W. A. Taylor, secretary of the Executive Commit-tee, and have said that they would pay no attention to the assaults of the silver men upon Mr great deal of attention to the matter. Colonel Tay last year made a list of the names of about onhundred thousand Democrats throughout the State. The work of collecting these names was largely his private purse. A short time ago Matthew Small ley, chairman of the State Central Committee asked for this list of sames, and Colonel Taylor turned them over to him. On this list was the name of Colonel Taylor's brother-in-law, a citizen that he has received from Chairman Smalley circular letter warning all Democrats against All w. Thurman and Colonel W. A. Taylor, who, he declares, are unsafe leaders.

An investigation proved that copies of this letter had been sent to the Democrats whose names were on Colonel Taylor's list. Colonel Taylor is highly indignant, and he announces that Mr. Smalley will not get any of the books or papers in the hands of the Executive Committee, whether he is entitled to them or not.

THE REV. D. E. EDDY BETTER.

Cottage City. Mass., July 22.—The condition of the Rev. D. E. Eddy, of Brooklyn, who was seized with a severe illness yesterday while preaching in Union Chapel, is greatly improved. He was able to be about his house this afternoon.

would be taken to avoid conans, and if necessary the route
so as to take his party into a
remote enough for safety from
instrict. Great encouragement is
to of the receipt of these letters.

The Wyoming militia have been
nemselves in readiness to move
Hole country at a moment's
st there are increasing in numbers
rai uprising is feared.

He was on deck at the time preparing to take a
noon observation, and he witnessed the whole
affair. When the ship had been dismunted the
requall disappeared as quickly as it came, and all
the danger." The only instance in any manner
similar that he could recall was that of the
A. G. Ropes, which had her topgallant masts
taken away by a write squall.

NEW-MEXICO VISITED BY A TERRIBLE TORNADO.

SILVER CITY SAID TO BE ALMOST DESTROYED ALL COMMUNICATION WITH THE TOWN CUT OFF.

Deming, N. M., July 22.-A terrible tornado visited New-Mexico to-day. The town of Silver City is said to be almost destroyed, and rumors reach here that thirty people have been killed. The statement cannot yet be verified, as all communication with the town is cut off.

gone to get details, but it will be hard for them to reach Silver City, as all bridges have been demolished. An effort is being made to get particulars.

## A SETRACK FOR COGGESHALL.

THE ONEIDA CAUCUSES CALLED EARLIER THAN HE DESIRED-NOT ASKED TO SPEAK.

Utica, N. Y., July 22.-The Republican County Committee met here this afternoon, every town in the county, except one, being represented. Contrary to custom, there was no speaking. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Dodge, and the date of holding the caucuses, and adjourned. tion to that effect. They were benten by a vote of 23 to 14. This is considered most significant, and it indicates that the fight against Coggeshall has

the support of the leaders. Senator Congeshall was present, hoping to be in present to cheer him. They were sadly disap-pointed, and came out of the meeting somewhat dazed to think it had all been done so suddenly.

AUSTIN CORRIN AND R. G. INGERSOLL HAVE ASKED THE GOVERNOR TO BE MERCI-FUL TO HER

Albany, July 22.-More letters are pouring into the Executive Chamber bearing on the fate of Maria Barbert, the Italian girl confined in Sing Sing under sentence to be executed for killing her ernor Morton's military secretary, said that he had received appeals to the Governor to-day in her behalf from Colonel R. G. Ingersoll and Austin Corbin, and two or three from societies and con-gregations. In the absence of the Governor Colonel Marvin declined to allow any of the letters to be made public.

THE EFFECTS OF BETTER TIMES FELT IN SEV-ERAL MILLS.

Lowell, Mass., July 22.-A notice posted at the Whittier cotton mills announces an increase of per cent in wages, beginning to-day. manufacture twine, cords, yarns and warps, and employ about two hundred and fifty persons.

The Atherton Machine Company with Atherton Machine Company, with works in Tewksbury, has returned to the schedule of wages

Bridgeport, Conn., July 22.—Notices were to-day posted in the various rooms of the New-York Belting and Packing Company's rubber shops in Newtown, to the effect that on August 1 the company would restore to al. its employes the scale of wages in force before the cut down of 1893. The increase

ranges from 10 to 25 cents a day. Lancaster, Penn., July 22.—The wages puddlers of the Columbia Iron Company of other employes was advanced proportionately.

The increase affects 500 men and boys.

minutes on the first leg, to about seven minutes on the second leg, and to nine minutes on the

as there was on the day of the Defender's first sail. She proved herself at that time a capable craft, her achievement then satisfied all as to down to the sea yesterday to witness the race were interested not so much in the question, "Will the Defender beat the Vigilant?" but by 'How much will she beat her?" The result was highly satisfactory to those who were the most partial to the new boat, and the partisans of the centreboard are less positive in their assertions as to the superiority of that model.

## PEOPLE ON THE CEPHEUS

The Cepheus again took the members of the New-York Yacht Club and their friends to the scene of the race. Among those on board were:

scene of the race. Among those on board w
Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Cormack.
J. L. B. Willard.
J. L. H. Willard.
J. H. Harrison.
A. D. Ross.
Le Roy B. Fales.
Sir Roderick Cameron.
J. B. F. Herreshoff.
Delancey A. Kane.
Mr. and Mrs. W.
Strong.
Mrs. B. Harriman.
Mrs. B. Harriman.
Mrs. B. Harriman.
Mrs. W. H. Catiln.
Mrs. W. H. Catiln.
Mrs. Wainwright,
Dr. J. C. Barron.
Willam Duncan.
H. R. McLane.
Siephen White,
Siephen White,
L. H. Smith,
L. H. Smit Strong,
Mrs. Butler Duncan,
Mrs. B. Harriman,
Mrs. W. H. Catlin,
Mrs. W. H. Catlin,
Mrs. Wainwright,
Dr. J. C. Barron,
William Goadby,
Richard Church,

S. N.
Mrs. F. Jarvis Patten,
E. J. Anthony.
Mrs. Joseph Ellsworth,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Rogers,
Walter S. Besse,
Captain Arthur Clark,
William Mullen,
E. C. Chase,
E. S. William Mullen,
E. C. Chase,
L. S. William Mullen,
E. C. Chase,
L. S. B. Sowne,
A. B. Jones,
Julius Meyers,
Ullus Meyers,
Liberdore Zerega,
H. L. Aldridge, fr HOW THE WEATHER AFFECTED OPINIONS The air was oppressively hot when the Cepheus

left her wharf at 9:30 a. m., and the trip down to Scotland Lightship would have been enjoyable even without the fine sport which began at that point. Of course, the man-not-satisfied-with-theweather was on board. He predicted loudly and often that with as little wind as there was likely to be the Defender could not possibly win, and then the deep-keel champions looked discouraged. But only for a few minutes, because an equally well-versed yachtsman appeared on deck and bewailed the lack of wind "because in such weather the Vigilant cannot show her best points."

the starting point when the club's boat arrived. The Vigilant's new sails made her resemble the Defender still more than she did at the time of the first race. No jockey could show off the stand to better advantage than Captains Barr and Haff showed their respective charges to the people who crowded the decks of the water craft between which they passed and repassed waiting for the signal to start. Presently the Commodore's boat hoisted a series of signals which east, on the first leg; west, southwest, on the second, and north, half east, on the third. Then came the starting signals, the lockeying for advantage in place, and after the proper lapse of time the racers were off with a twelve-mile breeze at their backs.

Most of the passengers on the Cepheus were at luncheon when the first mark was reached, but all came on deck to see the yachts make the

seen to be wafting the Defender to her next

All the yachts, tugs and schooners concentrated at this point. The champion of America came sliding along, true as a die, for the flag. As she turned she received a steam welcome from a hundred brazen throats, which was heard five miles off at Long Branch. A good many boats rushed along with the Defender on her new victorious passage. Watchers along the shore were already telegraphing the news as the Vigilant, now seven minutes behind, could be timed in the distance as she turned the buoy. ENTHUSIASM OVERCAME THE HEAT.

maller boats which had gathered around the cotland Lightship, that marked one end of the whole gathering who was not now fully con-vinced that the craft, which was showing her speed for the first time in the day, would be able

kerchiefs were waved to the noble boat in which

America was now more than ever trusting. On

line out the way to the challenger from over The Vamoose blew her siren. Other sirens blew themselves. Every one that had a brass pipe with a toot in it sat on the safety-valve and let her toot. The yacht Washita was firing her gun, a big brass bruiser which ordinarily could almost wake the dead; but it is a fact that one could know that she was firing only by the smoke.

One said, "Where there is smoke, there will be the fire of the Washita"; but to hear the gun was impossible. This gives some idea of the din.

THE VIGILANT NOT FORGOTTEN.

Some consolatory gunpowder was saved for the coming of the Vigilant. The ears of the Vigilant people and also their lacerated feelings were soothed by sweet sounds from steam whisties The old glory of the boat was not entirely for-

The old glory of the boat was not entirely forgotten, but she passed along toward the harbor with no cluster of steam craft gathered about her as of yore. The old king was dead, and the crowd flew\*on after the newly crowned.

The victor had already lowered her head canvas and resigned herself wearily to the gentle leading strings of a matronly tug. She indeed had lived a great day. She had started with the previous best boat in the world, and had allowed her half a minute on the start, and then beaten her by nine minutes and seventeen seconds, a victory beyond all question of time allowance—a victory in the eyes of the world.

And then she rested.

THE HERRESHOFFS SATISFIED.

It is always interesting to receive information from headquarters, and if one cannot always get from the commander-in-chief himself, then a

it from the commander-in-chief himself, then a lieutenant is most acceptable.

One of the young Herreshoffs, who was on board the Defender throughout yesterday's race, said to a Tribune reporter soon after its ending: "The Defender has come up to our expectations in every particular. In reaching, as well as in beating dead to windward, she has done remarkably well, and, when it is considered that she is new and stiff, and, therefore, not so easily handled as she will be when she gets limbered up, her performance can be looked upon by practical yachtsmen only as remarkable."

Mr. Herreshoff also said that in the formal trial races of August 10 and 12 the Defender will carry considerably more canvas than she did on these two preliminary canters just ended, and thereby will experience a measurable in-

and thereby will experience a measurable in-crease of speed. In conclusion, Mr. Herreshoff said: "It is well-known what are the strongest points of Valkyrie III, and the constructors of the Defender have always had them in view and, so to speak, shaped their course accord-ingly."

## HOW THE RACE WAS WON.

THE DEFENDER FIRST OVER THE LINE AND AROUND EACH BUOY.

SHE WAS NINE MINUTES SEVENTEEN SECONDS AHEAD OF HER RIVAL AT THE FINISH-

TALK OF A PROTEST.

The thirty-mile race between the new sloop, the Defender, and the old champion, the Vigilant, yesterday proved, as the experts put it, that the Defender, who had only hinted at her powers on Saturday, is capable of using the Vigilant in such fashion that few will have any real fears of her outpointed the Vigilant on all points of sailing

turned the second mark, the guests on the SWORDS CROSSED AGAIN. Cepheus were not entirely happy. It was a sea-HORR AND HARVEY FENCING.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

MIDWAY IN THEIR SPIRITED SILVER DUEL

IN CHICAGO. OPENING WITH AN ATTACK ON SENATOR M

WILL STRIKE A DEADLY BLOW AT THE WELFARE OF THE

Chicago, July 22 -Although the attendance at the Horr-Harvey debate to-day was small, there was no lack of interesting features in the discussion. Mr. Horr's eloquent defence of the toiling millions called out great applause. The real measure of values, he said, was human labor and to decide what system of finance was best its effect on the workingmen must be inquired into. Was it best to cheapen the unit of value and thus decrease the purchasing power of the dollar? he asked. This was what the advocates of free coinage, as represented by Mr. Harvey, proposed to do.

During the nineteenth century all the great countries had adopted a gold standard, he asserted, but had not discarded silver. However, none of them had opened their mints to silver. He then dipped into the history of finance in France, and was still talking of it when inter rupted by the bell.

Mr. Harvey said that he had had many re quests to put into the record the utterances of ingalls, Blackburn and others on the subject of finance, but owing to the limited number of words at his disposal he could not promise to do so. However, he would probably mention them in his 2,500-word summary at the end of his part of the debate. An attack on Senator Morrill folowed. He was not careful of the truth, Mr. Harvey said, when he stated that no silver dolars had been coined for many years prior to 1873. Copies of the mint reports for several years previous to 1873 were submitted by Mr. Harvey, showing that several millions of dollars in silver had been coined in these periods. "Now," said the author of "Coin," "if Senator Morrill could not tell the truth in one particular I have a right to assume that he could not tell it in

Mr. Horr warmly defended Senator Morrill, He said that when Senator Morrill made the as-He said that when Senator Morrill made the assertion that there had been no silver dollars coined for many years prior to 1873, he did not mean to be taken literally. He meant that by comparison to the amount of gold coined there had been practically none coined, and that is true. Mr. Harvey had a way he did not like of trying to smirch the character of every one who differed from him in opinion. Mr. Harvey had admitted that he made one bad misstatement in his book, and according to his own method of argument he had a right to assume that he was wrong in everything.

argument he had a right to assume that he was wrong in everything.

Mr. Harvey turned to the discussion of bimetallism, taking up first that branch of it relating to unlimited coinage, and went into the history of the matter among other nations.

It made no difference, Mr. Horr replied, what the history of unlimited coinage was, it was admitted on every hand that all nations had now closed their mints to silver, and that was the main point.

main point.

The discussion of bimetallism was continued throughout the afternoon.

THE DEBATE IN DETAIL. FIFTH DAY OF THE GREAT SILVER DISCUSSION BETWEEN MESSRS. HORR AND HARVEY. Chicago, July 22 .- Mr. Horr began the debate

to-day, reading for the first time from manuscript. In beginning he said: (Copyrighted, 1895, by Azel F. Hatch.)

r. Horr—At the close of the debate on Sat-ay I had given the facts as to the constant de-ciation of silver as compared with gold since dawn of civilization. The civilized nations of world have at some time or other all of them the world have at some time or other all of them tried to fix a ratio so as to give free coinage to both metals. Through all ages the market or commercial value of the two metals has been a changing quantity, hence the ratio has been variable. A difference between the legal ratio and the commercial ratio of one-fourth of 1 per cent has been enough to drive the dearer metal out of any civilized country on the face of the earth. History is full of efforts of Governments to force the legal ratio upon the people, and there is no instance on record where the market value of each metal has not controlled in the end, and the best money has always been driven from the field by the cheaper. Such result is in accordance with a law that is as universal and as unchangeable as the law of gravitation. Our forefathers tried the experiment and fixed the ratio at 15 to 1 in 172. The commercial ratio at that time was about 15 to 1, and our gold coins left us. In 1834 the legal ratio was at that time about 15 34 to 1 and our silver coin left us. This became so marked that in 1833 Congress passed a law for coining smaller silver coins of less value than either the legal or commercial ratio would indicate. They made such coins token money. The Government purchased the silver at its commercial value and covered the profit into the public treasury. They gave no free coinage to silver used in such subsidiary coins. This is all history which is disputed by none.

HARVEY ATTACKS SENATOR MORRILL

Mr. Harvey proceeded, as he expressed it, "to shatter the reputation of Mr. Horr's New-Eng-

He said.

I now hand Mr. Horr a report of the Director of the Mint for 1891, open at page 212, and call his attention to the number of silver dollars coined during the forty years next prior to 1873. You will see that in 1859 there were 636,000 of them coined; in 1860, 733,000 of them were coined; in 1871, 1,117,000 of them; in 1872, 1,118,000, and in all those forty years silver dollars in large quantities were coined, except in six years. Why did Mr. Morrill say there were none coined; and if he was not truthful about that, what importance should be attached to what he said about the silver dollar beins purposely omitted in the bill? The secret of all this is that Senator Morrill is a bank stockholder and insurance company money-lender, and when giving utterance to the statement that serves his personal interest he has not had a strict regard for the truth.

Mr. Horr—I desire to say in defence of Senator Morrill that the object of that letter was to deny the general fraudulent talk that was going about the country, and originated by Mr. Harvey as much as any one else, that all who were connected with the Congress of 1873, or enough of them, were corrupt and were crowding the bill through Congress by the use of money. Now, Senator Morrill did not intend by that expression to say that there was not one single dollar coined. He did mean to say that substantially there were none, and that is true,

HIS DEFINITION OF BIMETALLISM.

that substantially there were none, and that is true, that substantially there were none, and that is true, HIS DEFINITION OF BIMETALLISM.

Mr. Harvey—I will now begin the discussion of bimetallism. Scientific bimetallism is this:

(1) Free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver; these two metals to constitute the primary or redemption money of the Government.

(2) That the silver dollar of 3715, grains of pure silver (with us) is to be the unit of value, and gold to be coined into money at a ratio to be changed if necessary from time to time, if the commercial parity to the legal ratio shall be affected by the action of foreign countries.

(3) The money coined from both metals to be legal tender in the payment of all debts.

(4) The option as to which of the two moneys is to be paid in the liquidation of the debt to rest with the debtor, and the Government also to exercise that option when desirable in paying out redemption money. (Applause.)

All of these conditions are necessary. Like any useful mechanical construction, all the parts are necessary. First, as to unlimited coinage of the two metals, an unlimited demand is created for them. The quantity is limited. When these two metals seek a market they find a demand for their use in the arts and manufactures which is limited. The surplus finds an unlimited market at the mints to be coined into money, the object for which all other products seek the market. They thus have an unlimited market as the mints are open to all that comes. It is a question of supply and demand. Supply of precious metals is limited. The surplus finds an unlimited demand is created. This demand is limited only by the capacity of the business of the country to absorb money. With a limited supply and unlimited demand, what stops their value rising? It is this: The law says: "We coin 371½ grains pure silver and 23.2 grains pure gold, respectively, into dollars, and confer upon these coins functions which make for them a permanent and equal demand." When this is the law people will